

PROBABLE VERDICT OF THE BEEF COURT

It Will Find That Chemicals
Were Not Used.

Reasoning on Which the Report
Will Be Based.

Dr. Daly's Testimony Discredited
and Dr. Currie's Evidence Held
to Have Been Contradicted.

If the forecast of the findings of the Beef Court, given to The Times by persons closely in the confidence of the Administration, and it should be added, interested in the execution of Alger, Egan, and the War Department, ring generally, be correct, then the country is to be treated to an exhibition of official whitewashing, and of bold and impudent defiance of evidence and fact, compared with which the verdict of the contemptible Alger Relief Commission was truthful and virtuous.

It would appear from what follows that the damning testimony of 147 army officers is to be ignored; that the conclusive proof of irregularity, inefficiency, and corruption in connection with the army's food supply is to be whittled down the wind, and that the convincing evidence of Surgeon Major Daly and Lieutenant Colonel Currie as to the chemicalization of the refrigerated beef ration is to be totally discredited. According to our information, no attention is to be paid to the correspondence through which it has been shown that an embalming process was the basis of fresh beef contracts, nor to the uncontradicted allegation that contracts were made on the "request" of Alger. Neither does the Court, as the story comes to this paper, propose to find any fault with the wholesale purchase of filthy canned pork, the reddish of the beef extract process, without inspection and in violation of Army regulations. All these things which in countries less indifferent to the poisoning and killing of common soldiers for the financial benefit of somebody, would send a lot of miscreants to the gallows, if not to the gallows, we are told will be boldly dodged, whitewashed or buried, by the Army Court of Enquiry. The event will show whether or not the hopes of the department ring and its outside connections are well founded. If they should prove to be otherwise that will be matter for surprise and gratification to the readers of The Times, its readers, and all decent Americans. The story, then, as it is presented to us by persons of Egan, who appear to have still the inside track at the War Department in many matters, makes one of the most disgraceful and scandalous chapters in the history of this Administration.

It can be said in passing that General Miles and his friends are not dismayed. The end is not yet. They will be belated from again. The American people are not all fools whatever Alger and a few others may think. General Miles' supporters, however, prefer to await the official report of the Beef Court before commenting upon it. Enough is known, however, to convince them that they cannot hope to obtain fair treatment at the hands of the Beef Court. It is probable that the Beef Court will not vindicate General Miles.

The Court, in the report which will be presented to the Secretary of War, will probably find that the refrigerated beef furnished to the army by Swift, Armour, and by Nelson Morris & Co. was not embalmed. It will find that canned roast beef was not satisfactory at a meal composed of the ration—not because this meat was essentially unfit for food, and not because it was insubstantial, but because the purpose for which this article of food was made, a part of the ration was not strictly adhered to. Canned roast beef was intended to be used as a meat component of the emergency ration and not as a part of the field ration. The meat proved unsatisfactory because it was issued to certain commands for too long a period.

The Miles Interviews.
On February 7 various interviews alleged to have been given by General Miles appeared throughout the United States. General Miles was quoted as having said: "Never before in the history of our wars has the army been refused fresh beef delivered on the hoof. Under Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan cattle were delivered at the front and were driven along with the army, to be slaughtered from day to day at the points where fresh beef was needed for food."

"The embalmed beef for our army in the Spanish war, and said to be an experiment, was never heard of before in any war or any campaign."

"The ordinary beef sold for home consumption is not always so treated except when the packing house finds a larger supply on hand than can be kept."

"But the beef sent to our soldiers was loaded and saturated with chemicals, various acids, which made them sick, filled the men's systems with poison, unfitting them for fighting campaigns. Those who were in camp relieved of the hardships and exposures of marching under the tropical sun suffered even more than the men in the field."

"I have no interests to serve but the army of the country. When I found that it was chemicals in the beef that had made the soldiers sick, then I ordered an investigation and reports to be sent in. So wide-spread is the evil that all the reports are not yet in. They are coming every day. They are overwhelmingly of the same character—all showing that the beef had been embalmed and was otherwise unfit for use by men or dogs."

"Half a million pounds of this beef came to Porto Rico in one ship. The beef was so bad that it would have caused a pesti-

lence had it been taken ashore from the ship. So it had to be thrown overboard. What else could be done with it? Nothing alive could eat it."

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from the men who saw the beef undergoing the process."

The Secretary of War on February 9 issued the following order:
"In accordance with the instructions of the President of February 3, 1939, a Court of Enquiry to consist of the following named officers, is hereby appointed to meet in this city on February 15, 1939:

"Detail of the Court: Maj. Gen. James F. Wadell, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, United States Volunteers; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate general, recorder.

"The Court is hereby directed to investigate certain allegations of the Major General Commanding the Army in respect to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished by the Subsistence Department to the troops in the field during the recent operations in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to its findings of fact the Court will submit an opinion upon the merits of the case, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper, as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed in the course of the enquiry."

Findings of the Court.
The report of the Court will say that although General Miles maintained that he had overwhelming evidence that the army beef was embalmed, and although he was given ample scope to prove the accuracy of this assertion, he has failed to show that a single pound of army fresh beef was chemically preserved.

The allegation that the beef was treated with chemicals rests on the testimony of two men, Dr. William H. Daly, of Pittsburgh, major and chief surgeon on the staff of the Major General Commanding, and Dr. Daniel A. Currie, of Englewood, N. J., late lieutenant colonel of the Second New Jersey Volunteers. The report will hold that Dr. Daly's testimony is uncorroborated and weak, and that Dr. Currie's testimony has been disproved on certain important points. There is one piece of hearsay evidence given by Dr. Charles H. Castle, of Cincinnati, who was assistant surgeon of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The report will likely hold that the testimony of this witness even if accurate, does not tend to prove the chemicalization of the beef.

Dr. Daly's Testimony.
Dr. Daly testified that he was commissioned major and chief surgeon May 28, 1938. He served at Tampa in June and July. He testified that he suspected then that the fresh beef issued at Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami was "processed," and saw the same kind of meat he had moved at the camps named. On September 1, left Ponce for Newport News on the transport Panama. Two days out, he took some beef broth and bottled it. On his return to his home at Pittsburgh about the middle of September he analyzed this broth and found it to be boric and salicylic acid. He made his report of the discovery about October 22.

The Court will find that Dr. Daly being a medical officer of the army in charge of the health of the troops, either did not know of the presence of deleterious chemicals in the beef at Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami in May, June, and July, or that he was criminally negligent in not reporting on the matter to his superior officers. If the beef in Porto Rico was chemically embalmed, he should have investigated it and reported on it. The Court will hold that as he did not make an analysis of the meat until the middle of September, he made no report of his discovery until the 23d of October. He acted in a very unofficerlike manner. He made no report on the finding of acids in the meat until after the scandal was being discussed in the newspapers.

When the meat on the Panama began to smell bad, Major Daly ordered a board of survey on it and it was thrown overboard, not because it was chemically embalmed, but because it was decomposing. Dr. Daly said nothing at the time to anybody on shipboard, not even the quartermaster, because the article of food was made a part of the ration was not strictly adhered to. Canned roast beef was intended to be used as a meat component of the emergency ration and not as a part of the field ration. The meat proved unsatisfactory because it was issued to certain commands for too long a period.

The Testimony of Dr. Currie.
Dr. Currie testified that he was in command of a detail of about one hundred men at work in constructing a rifle range near Jacksonville for the Seventh Army Corps. On one day this whole detail failed to report for duty, all the men being sick. He attributed the sickness to the meat. He took another piece to the city chemist at Jacksonville and that officer found salicylic acid. He did not tell anybody about the discovery of chemicals. He said nothing to the medical officers of the regiment, nothing to the regimental commissary, and nothing to the colonel of the regiment. To the latter officer, however, he testified, that he told him after

having made the analyses, that he suspected that the beef "had been tampered with."

A few days after Dr. Currie was on the staff of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, the regiment were called before the Court. They testified that no such sickness as Dr. Currie had reported occurred in the rifle range detail. Colonel Hine, of the Second New Jersey, testified that Dr. Currie never said anything to him about the beef having been "tampered with." A search was made for the city chemist at Jacksonville, who it was said, found the sample of salicylic acid, but there was no official record of this. The physicians and chemists at Jacksonville were communicated with, but none could be located who had ever received a sample of meat from Dr. Currie or who had found salicylic acid in meat.

Dr. Castle testified that at Lakeland, Fla., when he called the attention of Mr. Morehouse, Armour's agent, to some signs of decomposition in a quarter of beef, that gentleman stated that the discoloration was due to the use of a secret preservative. Dr. Castle said he did not believe the statement of Mr. Morehouse on that point, as he considered the discoloration due to ordinary decomposition.

Morehouse denied that he made any such statement to Dr. Castle. Hendricks, a local butcher at Lakeland, corroborated Morehouse and Lieutenant Campbell, of the First Ohio Cavalry, corroborated Dr. Castle.

Complaints Against Beef.
The Court will hold that all complaints against the refrigerated beef were founded either on its appearance or on condition when received by the commands to which it was issued. The fact that the beef readily spoiled after a few hours exposure in the hot and humid air tends to disprove the theory that the meat was embalmed.

The Powell Process.
The Court will declare its belief that the whole scandal of embalmed beef arose from the fact that Alexander Powell, a New York commission merchant, conducted a series of tests at Tampa. According to the testimony of Mr. Powell and Colonel Weston, chief commissary at Tampa, the Commissary Department had nothing to do with the tests, and did not take any of the meat so tested.

Mr. Powell testified that he had agreed with Mr. Conners, Eastern agent for Armour & Co., to let that firm have the use of his "process" if it should secure the contract for furnishing beef to the army in Cuba and Porto Rico. Armour & Co., with this understanding, put in a supplemental bid, proposing to furnish "treated" beef. The bid was rejected by the Commissary Department. Armour did not get the fresh beef contracts for Cuba and Porto Rico, and Mr. Powell testified that that firm of packers never used his process.

The refrigerated beef on the Panama was supplied by Swift & Co. Mr. Powell testified that he had no correspondence with that firm till after the fall of Santiago, and that Swift & Co. did not accept his proposal to preserve their beef.

He testified that his process consisted of sterilizing meat by fumigation. The treatment was absolutely harmless. He denied emphatically that he used either boric or salicylic acid.

One of the recommendations of the Court will be that the Regular Army ration as at present prescribed by law contains too much meat for soldiers performing service in the tropics. It will suggest that the allowance of meat be reduced and the allowance of coffee, sugar, beans, peas, and rice be increased.

THE CAREER OF MRS. GEORGE.

Her Sojourn in South Dakota While Being Divorced.

Canton, April 18.—The attorney for Mrs. George devoted half of today to reading depositions taken in South Dakota and Iowa, covering Mr. George's career during the winter of 1931 and 1932. This was the time spent in South Dakota getting a divorce from her former husband, Sample C. George. The depositions told of her being well supplied with money and spending it freely and of Saxton visiting her several times and being very kind to her and her children. They also told of his sending her money and of once registering her as his wife, although the court barred evidence on the signature, the original having been cut from the record, but not before a principal topic of conversation was what the burglar should take away with him as souvenirs of his visit. At one time the burglar was very much set on removing the family silver, but Mr. Sherman's eloquence was too much for him, and when he departed he took with him \$2 in bills, \$1 in silver, two gold watches, and two diamond watches and pins being valued at \$300.

The burglar entered through an unlocked parlor window. If he had gone to the dining room he would have found a lot of silver. He went upstairs and opened the door of the first room he came to. This was President Sherman's room. He had a hundred dollars of gold and silver present, but the following version of the conversation that ensued is well vouched for: "Lie down, pull the covers over your head, and keep quiet," said the burglar. "Mr. Sherman saw the revolver and obeyed promptly."

"Say," said the burglar, "where do you keep your money?" "Mr. Sherman replied: 'You don't suppose I keep any money around the house, do you?'"

"Oh, come off," said the burglar, "You must have some."

"Well, you may find a few dollars in the coat on the chair," said Mr. Sherman. "But I'm a banker and bankers don't keep money around the house."

The burglar picked up the coat. "Four dollars," he said in a disgusted tone. "That's all you've got and you're a banker?"

"Guess that's all," said Mr. Sherman cheerfully. "You'd better be going."

"But I'm a banker and bankers don't keep money around the house," said Mr. Sherman. "See here," said Mr. Sherman, "I don't want you to take my watch. Can't you find the silver in the room? You'll find it and let me send you a check. I'll do this on my honor. If you'll get out now."

The burglar laughed and asked Mr. Sherman if he had a gun. "No, I haven't," said Mr. Sherman. "The burglar added two watches and two scarfpins to the \$4, and again inquired for the silverware."

Mr. Sherman explained to him that it was kept in the room where the man set a table, and that it was all marked to it that it would be dangerous for him to try to dispose of.

"All right," said Mr. Sherman, and the burglar blew out his candle and Mr. Sherman heard him go downstairs and out the front door. As soon as the door closed he and for help, then he went to his room and the hired man came down stairs on a run. As soon as young Sherman heard what had happened he slipped on a pair of trousers and ran into the street. But the burglar was well out of the way.

THE MERCEDES COMING NORTH.

She Is Expected to Sail in a Few Days for Norfolk.

Norfolk, April 18.—Advices from Santiago received today are to the effect that the former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, recently raised, will sail for Norfolk in a few days. The cruiser will have able crew, and every precaution will be taken for a safe voyage, so that she shall not meet the same fate as did the Maria Teresa.

It is proposed to give the Mercedes a welcome here, and a fleet of vessels will meet her at Virginia Capes. The Mercedes will be practically rebuilt here and added to the navy. She will be the first of the big Spanish warships to come to the United States since the American flag.

William J. Donohoe Dead.
William J. Donohoe died suddenly yesterday at the Providence Hospital. Mr. Donohoe lived at 622 Virginia Avenue southwest.

April Breezes

"There is no fragrance in April breezes,
Till breathed with joy as they wander by."
The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, whose every breath speaks of internal troubles and whose skin shows that the blood is "out of kelter." America's Greatest Spring Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Stomach Trouble.—"I was taken with a severe pain in my stomach and tried everything without cure. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla brought relief. I always keep it and Hood's Pills on hand." Abraham F. Lewis, Springfield, W. Va.

Rheumatism.—"My mother, 80 years old, has received great benefit from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and recommends it to others." Agnes V. Derby, Jamestown, N. Y.

Catarh.—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured my husband's catarh troubles and given me relief from sick headaches." Mrs. W. Norris, 279 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Pimples.—"I tried several remedies on my face, but only temporary relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla is now doing me a wonderful amount of good." Miss Jane Jabrosky, Burnham, Ill.

Boils and Pimples.—"My impure blood has brought me many boils and pimples, also erysipelas, and as a cure I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." Isaac P. Martin, Walnut Hill, Ill.

Sick Headache.—"Since my husband has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, he has not been bothered with sick headache which he had for years. Hood's pills relieved me of indigestion." Mrs. Elijah Hardenberger, Auburn, Neb.

Impure Blood.—"I can say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier I have ever seen." F. F. Alston, Pleasant Hill, N. C.

Bad Blood.—"Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$60 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle." Mrs. Louisa Mason, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Scrofula Bunches.—"My baby was weak and sickly after scarlet fever. Skin was transparent and blue. Scrofula bunches came on his neck. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla removed them completely and he is now strong." Mrs. Geo. Clarke, 243 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass.

Leg Sores.—"Sores on my wife's limb were so bad she could not walk. Physicians did all they could but she used crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, she laid them aside and walked freely." Fred A. Hoyle, Reynolds Bridge, Conn.

Hip Disease.—"Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to my bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." Annie Robert, 49 Fourth Street, Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ARGUED WITH HIS BURGLAR.

A New York Banker's Strange Experience and Its Cost.

New York, April 18.—A polite and considerate burglar made an informal call on William Winslow Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce, at his residence, 24 East Fifty-fifth Street, at 2:30 this morning. He remained with Mr. Sherman until 5 o'clock, during which time the principal topic of conversation was what the burglar should take away with him as souvenirs of his visit. At one time the burglar was very much set on removing the family silver, but Mr. Sherman's eloquence was too much for him, and when he departed he took with him \$2 in bills, \$1 in silver, two gold watches, and two diamond watches and pins being valued at \$300.

The burglar entered through an unlocked parlor window. If he had gone to the dining room he would have found a lot of silver. He went upstairs and opened the door of the first room he came to. This was President Sherman's room. He had a hundred dollars of gold and silver present, but the following version of the conversation that ensued is well vouched for: "Lie down, pull the covers over your head, and keep quiet," said the burglar.

"Mr. Sherman saw the revolver and obeyed promptly."

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NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, April 18.—The annual meeting of the Seventeenth Virginia Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was held yesterday afternoon. A resolution was adopted expressing the willingness of the chapter to co-operate with the Woman's Auxiliary to Lee Camp in the proposed improvements to the Confederate Monument. A letter was read from Miss Rowland relative to the action of the Richmond Chapter, Grand Division, in regard to the proposed encampment of the "Daughters of the Confederacy" to be held at the Church. Several members expressed their disapproval of the proposed meeting and especially the extending of an invitation to General Miles to be present. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That while the Seventeenth Virginia Chapter, U. D. C., have no desire to express disapproval of the proposed meeting, they do hereby express their disapproval of the proposed meeting, and especially the extending of an invitation to General Miles to be present. The following resolution was adopted:

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"Have you eaten Grandma's Bread today?"

W. BERENS and SONS' Grandma's Bread

Is FIRST FAVORITE upon every table. Bread eaters now RELISH their bread, since they started on Grandma's Bread. Peerless for purity—unequaled in muscle-making qualities.



BE GOOD CHILDREN. GRANDMA'S BAKING. WHEN I COME BACK YOU ALL WILL BE FEED.

There's a science in bread-making; but all the applied science in the world won't—CANNOT—make good bread with POOR MATERIALS! The best flour—pure ingredients—careful kneading—perfect baking—and extreme cleanliness make

GRANDMA'S BREAD
THE BEST YOUR TABLE CAN HONOR!

YOUR GROCER SELLS Grandma's Bread. Each loaf bears this label.

W. BERENS and SONS,
622 E. St. N. W. 927 Pa. Avenue.
PHONE 1169.

THE SICK LIST.

Mr. Baird No Better—The Vice President Sits Up.

Representative Baird, of Louisiana, still lingers at the point of death. His temperature registered 107 degrees during the entire day yesterday. At the same time he was subject to several severe chills. He is, however, able to take some nourishment, and this coupled with his wonderful vitality, has enabled him to successfully combat the heart affection with which he is suffering.

Vice President Hobart continues to improve and hopes are entertained that he will be able to be about in a few days. He sat up a greater part of yesterday and received a few visitors.

Dr. Rixey, the physician attending John Addison Porter, reports that his patient is somewhat improved, and will probably regain his health and strength after several weeks' rest. As soon as Mr. Porter is able to walk, he will be sent to one of the mountain resorts, where he will remain until he has thoroughly recuperated.

The condition of former Representative Hilborn was unchanged yesterday.

MOUNTED FIREMEN.

Commissioner Wight Evolves an Idea That Is Experimental.

Commissioner Wight has introduced an innovation in the Fire Department whereby mounted firemen will hasten to fire ahead of the engines in response to local alarms. Local alarms are those sent by telephone to fire alarm headquarters, from which an alarm is sent over the District street to the engine house nearest the fire. Commissioner Wight thinks that sending one fireman with a Johnson pump ahead of each engine might expedite the extinguishing of fires. The engine will follow the wheeled pump, and the fireman will be sent to the engine before the arrival of the engine the latter will be put into service. The innovation is an experiment, and may prove a very valuable one.

Killed by a Freight Train.

John Kelly, twenty-four years old, employed as a brakeman by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, was crushed under the wheels of a freight train about 10:15 o'clock last night and almost instantly killed. He was engaged in shifting cars at the Anacostia yards and in attempting to jump on a car of a moving train lost his footing, falling beneath the wheels, which passed over his head and right arm, crushing the skull and breaking the arm. Kelly was picked up in an unconscious condition and started for the Emergency Hospital in the police ambulance, but died before reaching the institution.

Policeman Daly's Funeral Today.

Arrangements for the funeral of Policeman Joseph P. Daly, who died Monday afternoon, were completed yesterday. The services will be held at St. Alloysius Church at 9 o'clock this morning, when requiem high mass will be sung for the repose of the soul. The interment will be at Mount Olivet Cemetery. Lieutenant Kelly, with a detail of twenty policemen, including the four pallbearers, will be in attendance.

Beechan's Pills cure Sick Headache.

Piles Promptly Cured.

Dr. Kilmer's U. & O. ANOINTMENT promptly cures Piles. An ointment that does not in twenty-five-cent and fifty-cent packages. To prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample sent absolutely free. Send for it today and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"Cleanliness"

Let Us Have Your Laundry
—just to demonstrate practically how well we do it. We'll be glad to call for your soiled packages. Prompt or prompt 1507 brings our wagon promptly.

TOLMAN STEAM LAUNDRY.